

teristic, along with the short awns and lobulate, rather than nearly continuous panicle, Professor M. L. Fernald states, marks at once the European *Alopecurus ventricosus* Pers. The European floras give these points as the quickest key characters for this species. The culms of *A. ventricosus* rise mostly solitary from the tips of stolons, whereas *A. pratensis* has a denser habit with the culms arising from among tussocks of foliage. Again, the glumes of *A. ventricosus* are prolonged and somewhat divergent, much exceeding the lemmas.

Professor Fernald states that so far as he knows this is the first evidence of *A. ventricosus* in North America and doubtless botanists will be interested in observing closely for further occurrences of this species on the continent. I have recently found it in abundance at Mt. Pearl, near St. John's.

Specimens from Upper Ferry and from Mt. Pearl have been deposited in the Gray Herbarium, Harvard University.—IVAN J. GREEN, Agricultural Division, Department of Natural Resources, St. John's, Newfoundland.

WHITE-FLOWERED FORM OF ASCLEPIAS SYRIACA.—The usual flower-color in the common milkweed (*Asclepias syriaca* L.) ranges from dull purple to deep pink, the corona-segments generally being a brighter and lighter shade than the petals proper. The particular flower-color, however, is constant for a clone, all the stems arising from the same creeping root, which may extend over a considerable area, bearing flowers of the same shade of color. On some occasions plants with pure white flowers are encountered. These lack all trace of pink or purple in the corolla and adjacent parts. Even on the pedicels, leaf-veins and stem, especially at the base of hairs and around the site of wounds, where the anthocyanin pigments show up if they are produced at all, the purple color is entirely lacking. As a consequence, such plants have a bright green appearance and stand out conspicuously when growing among the typical plants of dull green foliage. For them, the following designation is offered:

ASCLEPIAS SYRIACA L., forma **leucantha**, f. nova. Corona alba; petala alba vel virescentia. Planta tota sine pigmentis

rubris vel purpureis. Corona pure white: petals white or greenish. Whole plant lacking red or purple pigments. TYPE SPECIMEN: old pasture field, 4 miles west of Renfrew, Renfrew County, ONTARIO, July 8, 1943, *Dore*, in herbarium, Division of Botany, Science Service, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Additional specimens: roadside, near Pakenham, Concession II, Lot 8 of Fitzroy Tp., Carleton Co., Ontario, July 8, 1943, *Dore*; railroad embankment, east of Thurso, Papineau Co., Quebec, July 16, 1943, *Groh* and *Dore*; roadside, near Whitby, Ontario Co., Ontario, July 15, 1944, *Dore*.—W. G. DORE, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N. S.

SATUREJA VULGARIS (L.) Fritsch, var. **neogaea**, var. nov., a var. typica Europaea differt foliis supra glabris vel sparse strigoso-villosis subtus ad nervos strigoso-villosis vel -hispidis; corollis pallide lilacinis, tubo tenui.—The wide-ranging North American native. TYPE: cold walls of Percé Mt., Percé, Gaspé Co., Quebec, July 25, 1905, *Williams, Collins & Fernald* in Herb. Gray.

Typical Eurasian *Satureja vulgaris* has the leaves densely pubescent on both surfaces, above strigose-villous, beneath densely villous-sublanate, and the usually larger and thicker-tubed corolla is red-purple. The wide-ranging North American plant has the leaves often quite glabrous except for strigae along the nerves beneath, or the strigae may be more numerous and elongate but never with the sublanate appearance on the lower surfaces, as in the European plant, and, exceptionally, there are scattered strigae on the upper surfaces. The corolla in the American series is usually smaller than in the European, its tube more slender and its limb pale-lilac (rarely to whitish). As Mr. Long and I saw the European plant growing in 1930 it was impressively unlike the North American. Dissections of both series, however, show what at first appeared like morphological differences in the flowers to break down. I am, therefore, treating the American native as a variety, rather than as a distinct species.—M. L. FERNALD.

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